MARGINALIA

Concluding paragraphs of the minutes of a faculty meeting at a college that we, being charitable, will not identify:

"8. Announcement by Carpenter thanking us for a good job in getting mid-term grades in was never made. Therefore, the preceding statement should not be in the minutes so ignore it.

"The meeting never was adjourned. It merely dwindled away into nothingness about 6:30."

■

From *The Utah Statesman*, the newspaper at Utah State University:

"The Persian Gulf War has affected most Americans in some way.

"The same holds true, especially for Utah State University Assistant Basketball Coach Jim Boatwright. He played basketball in Tel Aviv, Israel, from 1974 through 1982. . . .

"Israel holds many special memories for Boatwright. He proposed to his wife in the manger where Christ was born on Christmas Eve in 1977."

If you say so.

■

Ad in *Daily Nexus*, the paper at the University of California, Santa Barbara:

"Intern at IV/UCSB Comm Relations Ctr in IV work on quality of lite issues."

Watt's *that* all about?

■

A map in the Lincoln (Neb.) *Star*, showing the location of 33 land-grant universities in a satellite network, put Colorado State University in the middle of Wyoming.

■

From Purdue University's *Purdue Experiment:*

"Former Purdue professor, Dr. Paul Ziemer returned Wednesday to inform students about his job in the Department of Energy in Washington.

"Ziemer, Assistant Secretary of Environment, Safety and Health, discussed the function of the department of energy and the changes that it has undergone in the past year.

" 'Having a total department budget of $18 million dollars per year, $4 billion goes especially to clean up and restore facilities that used toxic waste,' Ziemer said."

More creative budgeting in the hallowed halls of government.

■

From a description of the university seal in the general catalogue of the University of Missouri at Kansas City:

"The white grisly bear of Missouri, passant guardant proper—The bear appears to be walking leisurely with its face turned toward the spectator."

Grisly bears don't *need* to hurry.

—C.G.

In Brief

Bomb Found on Campus Claimed by Protest Group

SANTA BARBARA, CAL. — An anti-war group last week claimed responsibility for planting a pipe bomb outside the building that houses the Military Science Department at the University of California at Santa Barbara. The bomb was removed and disarmed by county sheriff's deputies.

The group, which called itself "The Rites of Spring," also issued bomb threats in telephone calls to the university police, claiming to have planted bombs in an administration building, the library, and the campus residence of Barbara S. Uehling, the chancellor. The buildings were evacuated, but no bombs were found.

Police are also investigating a fire that broke out in the administration building shortly before the call claiming a bomb had been planted there. Investigators found no evidence of a bomb and believe the fire was caused by an electrical malfunction. About $500,000 in damage ensued.

University officials said they did not believe student groups were connected to the incidents.

New Requirements Adopted by CUNY

NEW YORK—The City University of New York last week adopted new academic standards that require undergraduates to have completed a college-preparatory curriculum in high school or to take such courses while in college.

The standards are essentially new graduation requirements; the university will continue its policy of guaranteeing admission to all high-school graduates.

By tightening its requirements, CUNY hopes to insure that students enter the university better prepared for college-level work and that a higher proportion of them earn bachelor's degrees. "When universities raise their expectations of academic preparation, high-school students work to meet those expectations," said Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds in a statement.

A committee of faculty and staff members from CUNY and the New York City Board of Education will develop the course requirements. They will be phased in, beginning in fall 1992.

Purdue U. Supervisor Is Murdered at Her Desk

WEST LAFAYETTE, IND. — Police say a custodial-services manager at Purdue University was shot to death in her office by one of her employees, who is being held on murder charges.

Barbara A. Clark, who supervised 25 custodians on the evening shift, was shot three times in her office and declared dead 90 minutes later at a local hospital.

Robert L. Lyon, a custodian who was on extended disability leave at the time of the shooting, has been charged by police with her murder. A judge in Tippecanoe County Circuit Court entered a preliminary plea of not guilty for Mr. Lyon and set a hearing date of April 22.

After Mr. Lyon shot Ms. Clark, witnesses said, he put down his gun and told a secretary to call the police, said Joseph L. Bennett, vice-president for university relations.

Ms. Clark and Mr. Lyon had had several disputes about his job performance and attitude, Mr. Bennett said, adding that one dispute had led to Mr. Lyon's being placed on long-term disability leave.

After Assaults, Maine Acts to Improve Racial Climate

ORONO, ME.—Two black students at the University of Maine were the victims of a racial attack near the campus in which at least one student has been charged.

The assault and earlier racial incidents on the campus prompted the university to strengthen its efforts to combat racism and increase racial and ethnic awareness there. Details of those efforts—including an expansion of multicultural programs—were announced last week.

The students who were assaulted, Quester Hannah and Aaron Phillips, were reportedly riding in a car about two blocks from the campus when a group of nine white men threw something at the vehicle. When Mr. Hannah got out of the car, the group yelled racial slurs and assaulted him and Mr. Phillips. Both students were treated at a local hospital and released. Police estimated damage to the car at $900.

A student, Robert Y. Aldrich, was one of four men charged with assault and criminal mischief in the incident. The police said the other five men had not been directly involved in the attack.

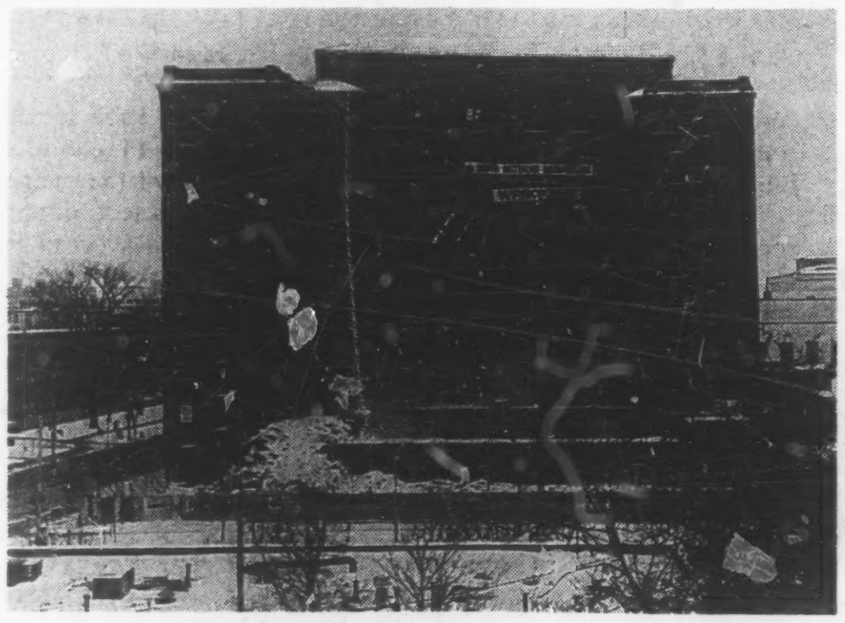
Judge Dismisses Bias Suit by Harvard Law Students

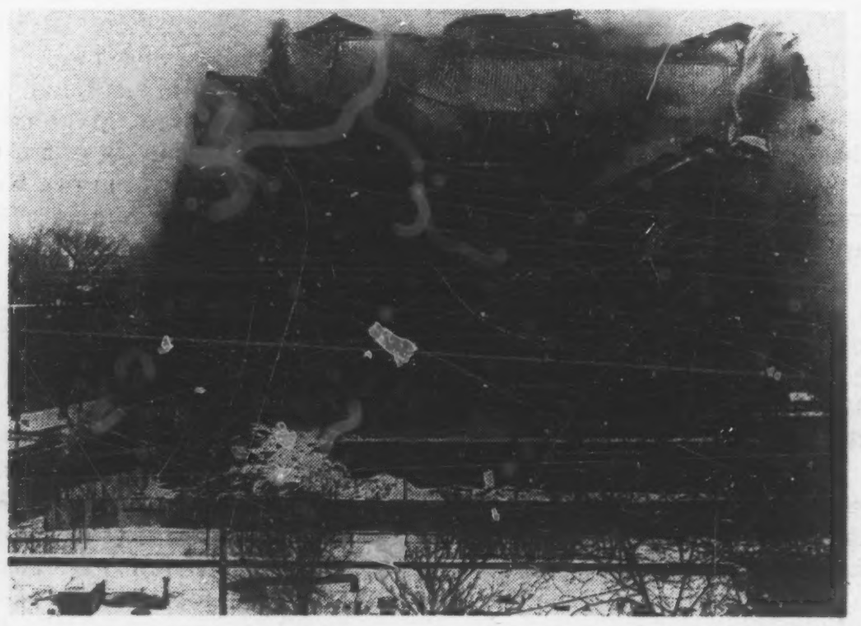
BOSTON—A state court last week dismissed a discrimination lawsuit that had been brought against Harvard University by a group of its law-school students.

The students accused the institution of failing to hire women, members of minority groups, homosexuals, and people with disabilities to fill tenured or tenure-track faculty openings.

A Middlesex Superior Court judge upheld Harvard's argument

FOR WAYNE STATE'S MACKENZIE HALL, A SHORT GOODBYE





PHOTOGRAPHS BY RICHARD LEE, DETROIT FREE PRESS

It took 13 seconds for the 65-year-old administration building at Wayne State University to become rubble. The detonation of 1,000 dynamite charges caused Mackenzie Hall to drop straight into its basement. The building had needed $22-million in renovations; a replacement was built for $12.7-million. For now, the site will be a parking lot.

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that, under state law, the only people who can bring suits for employment discrimination are employees, would-be employees, or employees who had been dismissed or laid off.

The students, who formed a group called the Harvard Coalition for Civil Rights, plan to appeal the decision. The judge's dismissal did not address whether or not Harvard's hiring practices are discriminatory, as claimed in the original complaint, a coalition spokeswoman said.

Harvard Law School has 65 tenured and tenure-track professors; five are white women and five are black men. Of the 26 faculty members hired in the past 10 years, six were women and four were black men, a university spokesman said.

The school's hiring practices gained attention last year when Derrick Bell, Harvard's first tenured black law professor, began an unpaid leave of absence that he said would not end until a black woman gained tenure in the school.

Trustees' Chairman Says President Attacked Him

CLEVELAND — The Board of Trustees at Cuyahoga Community College was expected to meet last week to discuss whether to fire the college's president.

Meanwhile, Nolen M. Ellison, president of the college since 1974, sued the trustees for holding secret meetings and for harassing him.

Owen L. Heggs, the chairman of the board, said in an interview that he had been assaulted by Mr. Ellison during a closed-door meeting of the trustees on February 19. While he declined to provide details of the assault, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* reported that the president had hit the board chairman twice in the head. Mr. Ellison says in his lawsuit that Mr. Heggs provoked him.

Mr. Heggs said the board had notified the president of a pre-termination hearing to be held late last week.

Mr. Ellison was reportedly seeking a restraining order to prevent the board from meeting.

Conflict between the trustees and the president arose after Mr. Ellison said he would leave the college when his current contract expired in 1992. He later changed his mind, but the trustees appointed a presidential search committee, anyway.

Mr. Ellison has declined to comment on the controversy.

Corrections

A table of college endowments (*The Chronicle*, February 13) misidentified Texas Christian University as a college. In addition, because of various reporting problems and technical changes, some figures in the National Association of College and University Business Officers compilation of endowments were incorrect. A table showing revised figures appears on Page A25.

PORTRAIT

New President Sees U. of Houston on 'the Cusp of Greatness'

By KATHERINE S. MANGAN

HOUSTON

The appointment last spring of Marguerite Ross Barnett as president of the University of Houston received a Texas-sized helping of press coverage. She was, after all, both the first black and the first woman to be named to head the flagship of the four-campus Houston system.

After a semester on the job, Ms. Barnett is still making newspaper headlines, but the focus has shifted to her ambitious plans for an institution that she says is "literally on the cusp of greatness."

Ms. Barnett is one of only seven black women in the nation presiding over four-year, public universities. But she shrugs off questions about the significance of being a black woman in a job that has traditionally been held by a white man. "That's going to be a news story until people get beyond that to ask what you are going to do," she says. "Then people respond to your agenda."

An animated woman whose pace exhausts even her most energetic colleagues, Ms. Barnett has become the university's most effective and talked-about booster. She has kept a busy schedule of meetings with business and community leaders to outline her goals for the university, which include a center for university-school partnerships that she hopes will become a national model for school reform.

At the same time, she has reorganized the administration, kept monthly office hours to chat with students, and regularly attended faculty governance meetings.

Sinking into her chair for an early-morning interview, Ms. Barnett apologizes for being out of breath, but says she has just hurried back from another appointment. "It's like trying to take sips of water from a fire hydrant," she says of her schedule of late. "It's been hectic, but it's been fun."

MARY URECH ROBERTS, THE HOUSTON POST

Marguerite Ross Barnett: "It's like trying to take sips of water from a fire hydrant. It's been hectic, but it's been fun."

Encyclopedic Knowledge

Just six months into the job, Ms. Barnett seems to have an encyclopedic knowledge of the university, spouting with ease facts and figures about sponsored research, faculty awards, and student demographics. When asked about her goals for her campus of 33,000 students, she talks passionately about the role that public urban universities should play in addressing issues ranging from homelessness to space exploration.

"Public universities must be engaged in helping society solve its key conundrums," says Ms. Barnett. "That will be our role into the 21st century as urban research universities in the same way land-grant institutions helped solve the problems of the 19th century."

Ms. Barnett took the helm of the University of Houston at a time when it was already being referred to by state education leaders as an institution on the rise. Not only is it closing the gap with the University of Texas and Texas A&M University in terms of federal research support, but it has also made impressive gains in recruiting nationally prominent faculty members, according to Don W. Brown, deputy commissioner of the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

"I've heard nothing but glowing comments about her," he says. "She's wearing a halo right now."

Even before she took office, Ms. Barnett was laying the groundwork for the Texas Center for University-School Partnerships, which she hopes to open this spring. Modeled after a similar effort she spearheaded at the University of Missouri at St. Louis, where she was chancellor before coming here, the center will be an umbrella organization to help educators analyze and implement successful strategies for school reform.

"Public universities must be engaged in helping society solve its key conundrums. That will be our role into the 21st century."

"Over the last 10 years, which have really been a decade of school-reform efforts, we have learned an awful lot about how to improve schools," says Ms. Barnett. "What we haven't figured out is how to help communities evaluate and use that knowledge."

The center's researchers will study ways in which higher-education institutions have successfully collaborated with public-school systems. They will then help school administrators select an approach they think could succeed in their schools, and help them replicate it.

Plans to Go Statewide

The center will focus first on schools in the Houston area, but Ms. Barnett hopes eventually to take it statewide. Several area universities—including Rice and Texas Southern Universities, the University of Houston–Victoria, and the University of St. Thomas—have indicated an interest in collaborating with the center's programs.

Ms. Barnett, who is credited with boosting the prestige of her former Missouri campus and being one of its most successful fund raisers ever, expects to play a major role in the University of Houston's upcoming $350-million campaign. It will get under way this spring and benefit all four of the system's campuses.

Ms. Barnett seems as comfortable in the corporate boardroom as she does in a staff meeting. She won accolades from the business community in St. Louis, and is doing so again in Houston.

"She's results-oriented—she's just the type of leader who tends to move institutions in quantum leaps forward," says Kenneth L. Lay, chairman of the system's Board of Regents and chairman and chief executive officer of Enron Corporation, a Houston-based energy company.

Stuart Hall, president of the university's Faculty Senate and an associate professor of geoscience, says that Ms. Barnett has attended nearly all of the senate's meetings since she came to the campus, and that she seems genuinely supportive of the faculty governance structure. She also has appointed a faculty representative—Mr. Hall—to her cabinet, something none of her predecessors had ever done.

'Willing to Listen'

"She has strong views, but at the same time she seems willing to listen to people and absorb their points of view before making a decision," Mr. Hall says.

In Ms. Barnett's first months as president, the complaint heard most frequently from students and faculty members was that she was not very visible on campus.

"Some students are disappointed that they don't see her very much," says Paul E. Hoglund, a senior who is president of the university's Students' Association. "But she's working in the community trying to get more money and prestige for the university, and I can respect that."

By streamlining an administration that many felt had become top-heavy and cumbersome, Ms. Barnett has made it easier for students and others at the university to know where to turn when they have a problem, Mr. Hoglund says.

Before moving to St. Louis, Ms. Barnett served as vice-chancellor for academic affairs in the City University of New York system. Earlier, she taught political science at Columbia, Howard, and Princeton Universities.

Ms. Barnett, who as a child hoped to be a scientist, changed her mind after becoming engrossed in a college course on Indian politics. For her doctorate, she spent two years in South India conducting research. Her study of ethnic and cultural pluralism that came out of the experience won a top book prize from the American Political Science Association.

Ms. Barnett usually deflects most personal queries, and her family relishes privacy. Just the same, her husband, Walter King, made headlines of his own in September when he became the first black member of an exclusive Houston golf club. The couple's daughter, Amy, is a senior at Brown University.

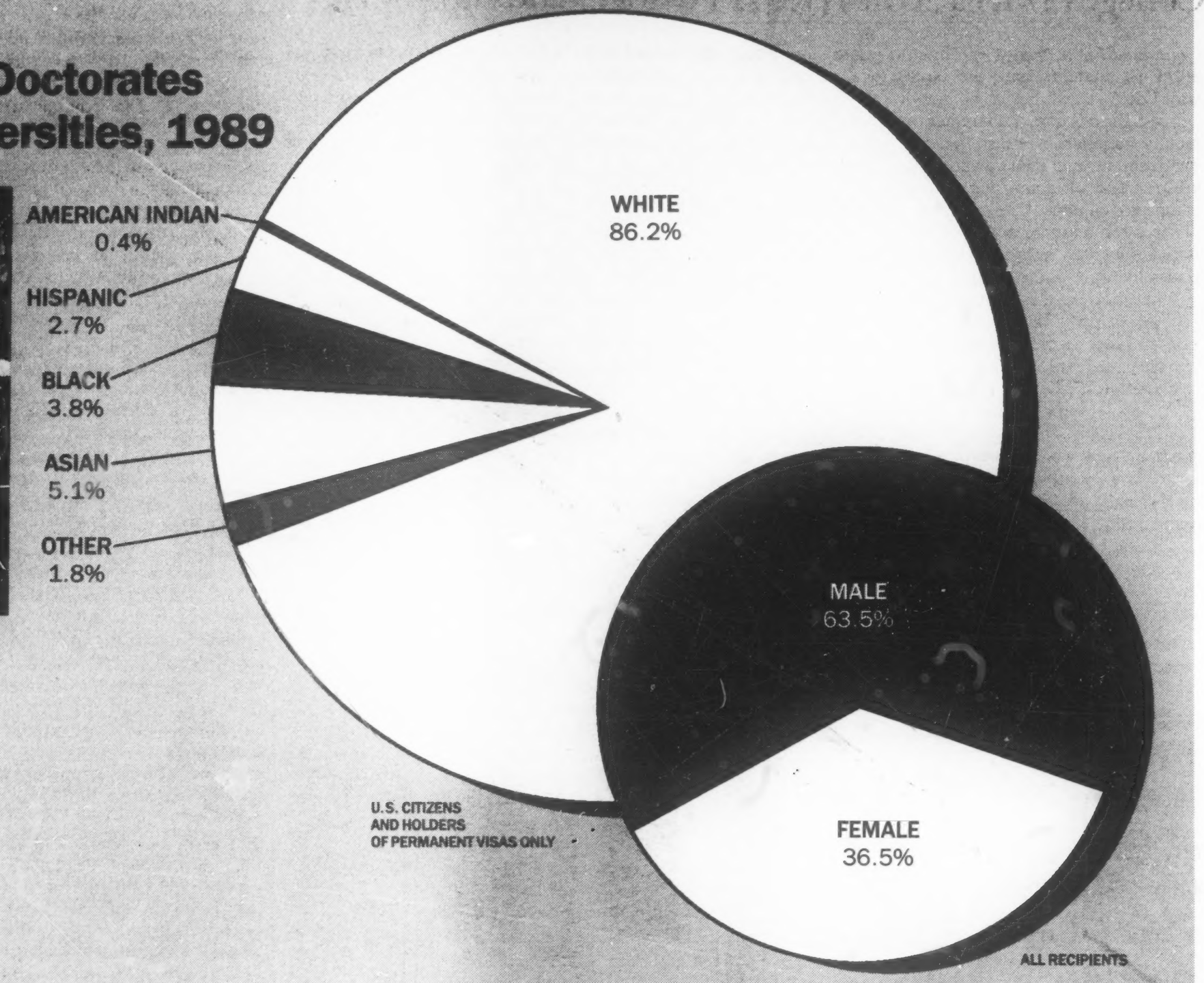
While the University of Houston system is overshadowed in size—and, many would say, prestige—by the University of Texas and Texas A&M Systems, Ms. Barnett believes her institution has a unique mission.

"There are so many people who would not have had the opportunity to acquire a college education, attend professional schools, or achieve success in life without the University of Houston," she says, adding that that is "one of the wonderful things about urban institutions."

"Those people," she says, "truly understand the importance of public education and the kind of access it provides." ■

FACT FILE

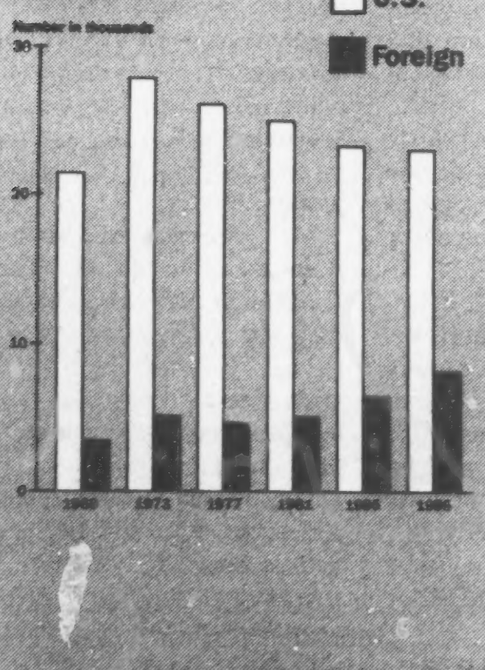
Recipients of Doctorates from U.S. Universities, 1989



Where They Came From

United States 23,172
Taiwan 962
South Korea 926
India 676
China 641
Canada 358
Iran 215
England 155
Japan 144
Greece 141
Mexico 134
West Germany 134
Thailand 132
Egypt 127
Brazil 121
Hong Kong 116
Nigeria 113
Israel 93
Saudi Arabia 88
Turkey 88
Malaysia 77
Australia 77
Italy 75
Indonesia 72
Jordan 71
Pakistan 70
Other 5,341

U.S. and Foreign Recipients 1969-1989



SOURCE: "SUMMARY REPORT 1989," NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

	All fields [1]	Arts and humanities	Business and management	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Physical sciences	Social sciences	Professional fields [2]
Doctoral degrees conferred	34,319	3,558	1,071	6,265	4,536	6,343	5,460	5,955	1,076
Median age at conferral	33.8	35.7	35.1	41.1	31.1	32.2	30.2	33.9	38.5
Median number of years from bachelor's degree to doctorate	10.5	12.5	11.7	17.3	8.1	9.1	7.3	10.3	14.7
Median number of years registered as a graduate student	6.9	8.4	7.0	8.2	6.0	6.5	6.1	7.4	8.1
Proportion with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	54.2%	55.5%	34.2%	38.5%	76.2%	53.4%	66.2%	52.3%	23.5%
Sex									
Male	63.5%	54.5%	73.9%	42.5%	91.8%	61.8%	81.2%	54.8%	56.4%
Female	36.5	45.5	26.1	57.5	8.2	38.2	18.8	45.2	43.6
Citizenship									
United States	67.5	76.4	61.5	82.9	40.9	71.1	59.0	70.4	73.3
Non-U.S., permanent visa	4.7	5.9	6.3	2.6	8.0	4.1	4.9	3.7	5.2
Non-U.S., temporary visa	19.2	9.6	24.5	7.1	42.4	18.0	28.0	13.6	11.5
Unknown	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	8.8	6.9	8.0	12.2	9.9
Racial and ethnic group [3]									
American Indian	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
Asian	5.1	2.9	6.7	1.9	16.2	5.2	7.2	3.1	3.3
Black	3.8	2.8	2.2	8.0	1.4	2.1	1.3	4.2	6.4
White	86.2	88.2	87.5	85.7	77.4	88.3	86.0	87.5	86.3
Puerto Rican	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Mexican-American	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6
Other Hispanic	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
Other and unknown	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.9	2.5	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.9
Planned postdoctoral study									
Fellowship	11.3%	3.5%	0.7%	1.6%	5.8%	29.7%	17.8%	8.4%	1.5%
Research associateship	9.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	11.7	16.3	22.4	2.7	1.3
Traineeship	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.6
Other	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	4.1	0.8	1.3	0.4
Planned postdoctoral employment									
Educational institution	39.0	67.6	75.7	63.3	23.1	20.5	20.0	36.7	52.7
Industry or business	13.5	4.3	7.9	6.0	34.6	8.3	20.9	11.2	8.9
Government	6.3	2.1	1.6	8.2	7.0	6.1	4.4	9.5	5.3
Non-profit organization	4.2	4.9	0.6	5.0	1.2	2.6	0.6	9.0	14.0
Other or unknown	2.8	3.8	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	4.8	2.9
Postdoctoral status unknown	11.4	11.4	10.4	10.2	12.8	9.2	10.7	14.8	12.5
Primary postdoctoral employment activity									
Research and development	28.9%	7.0%	34.1%	5.8%	63.5%	44.0%	59.4%	24.4%	11.0%
Teaching	36.9	72.4	54.0	36.3	20.0	28.5	26.8	29.8	50.6
Administration	12.6	4.5	3.0	36.7	1.7	6.1	2.1	6.2	12.2
Professional services	12.4	5.0	1.9	11.1	6.0	11.4	3.8	31.4	15.6
Other	3.1	5.2	1.8	2.8	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.5	4.3
Unknown	6.2	5.9	5.1	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.7	6.3

[1] Includes degree categories not listed separately
[2] Excludes business and management, which is listed separately
[3] Figures cover only U.S. citizens and those with permanent visas

Business & Philanthropy

Give & Take

The Johns Hopkins University has decided to drop its tobacco investments.

"The holding of tobacco stocks is incompatible with the university's mission to disseminate information on the treatment and prevention of disease and illness," the university's trustees said in a statement. Hopkins will sell $5.3-million in stocks and bonds of four companies that make cigarettes, a university spokesman said.

The trustees' vote came just hours before William C. Richardson was installed as the university's 11th president. Mr. Richardson, a health-policy expert, was a member of a trustee committee that recommended divestment.

Hopkins is the latest university to cut its ties with the tobacco industry. Last year the City University of New York and Harvard University announced they were selling their tobacco stock.

And last month the director of California's Public Health Department urged colleges, universities, and pension funds to sell their stocks. Stanford University and the University of Southern California have said their institutions' investment committees are considering the tobacco issue.

■

Two men who were long-time companions have bequeathed $200,000 to establish a scholarship fund for lesbian and gay students at San Francisco State University and other institutions in the Bay area.

It is believed to be one of the few scholarships specifically for gays and lesbians and perhaps the only one established by gay lovers.

The gift is from the estate of Thomas Markowski, who attended classes at San Francisco State and who died in 1987, and James Leach, who died in 1989. Both men were computer analysts; both had AIDS.

The fund will provide up to 13 $1,000 scholarships annually to gay and lesbian students. Terms of the will state that the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University will be invited to participate in the scholarship fund. The San Francisco State University Foundation will administer the funds for the participating institutions and will manage the endowment's portfolio.

Ronald Barr, San Francisco State's director of development, said the scholarship would be open to students who identified themselves as lesbian or gay.

Mr. Barr said the university anticipated questions about the legality of the scholarship, in light of the controversy over whether colleges may use their funds for scholarships for minority-group members. He said the university did not expect the scholarship to be challenged because the fund came from a private source and because the concerns raised about minority scholarships involved only racial minorities.

"We think a legal challenge is remote at best," he said.

Major Research Universities Report Big Increases in Royalty Revenues From Patented Discoveries

21 institutions say 1990 income was 28% higher than 1989's

By KAREN GRASSMUCK

SAN FRANCISCO

The nation's major research universities are reporting sharp increases in the amount of money they earn on their researchers' patented discoveries, according to the results of a survey released here last week.

Royalty revenues earned in 1990 by 21 of the nation's largest research institutions were 28 per cent higher than in 1989, the survey found—a total of $49.33-million, up from $38.64-million in fiscal 1989.

The trend is expected to continue. Institutions in the survey expect to earn a total of nearly $68-million in royalties this year.

The survey results were released at the annual meeting of the Association of University Technology Managers, an organization that represents licensing and patenting officials at 492 universities in the United States and around the world.

"The data show that there has clearly been a big increase in overall royalty revenues," said Marjorie Forester, who presented the findings and supervised the survey. She is director of the Office of Sponsored Programs Administration at the University of Maryland at Baltimore.

Royalty Income at Research Universities

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanford University	$11,060,000	$13,850,000
University of California system	9,800,000	12,200,000
Columbia University	5,500,000	7,000,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3,100,000	4,000,000
Cornell University	1,200,000	2,300,000
University of Washington	1,110,000	1,780,000
Harvard University	1,070,000	1,530,000
University of Minnesota	1,300,000	900,000
Johns Hopkins University	400,000	830,000
University of Colorado	690,000	760,000
Pennsylvania State University	650,000	730,000
University of Michigan	620,000	730,000
Yale University	550,000	630,000
Washington University	500,000	520,000
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	230,000	440,000
University of Illinois	260,000	350,000
University of Rochester	120,000	320,000
Duke University	360,000	300,000
University of Southern California	120,000	160,000

SOURCE: TELEPHONE SURVEY BY U. OF MARYLAND AT BALTIMORE

Growth in Patenting and Licensing

The jump in royalty revenue reflects the growing activity among universities in patenting and licensing their professors' inventions, Ms. Forester said. Many technology-transfer programs that were started in the last five years may now be producing results, she added.

Until now, information about universities' royalty income has been hard to come by. The new survey is the first comprehensive effort to gather data on technology-transfer activity at major research universities. Beginning this year, the technology-managers association plans to conduct an annual survey of its members to gather such data.

Stanford University was the top royalty earner in the last two years—$13.8-million in 1990, up from $11-million in 1989. Gaining on Stanford is the University of California system, which reported $12.2-million in royalty revenues, up from $9.8-million the previous year.

Like several universities in the survey, Stanford said its royalty income would increase this year. Stanford expects to earn $23.7-million in 1991, mainly in royalties

Continued on Page A25

Increasing Productivity at Colleges Is a Hot Topic for the 1990's

ED SOUZA, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

William F. Massy, head of the Institute for Higher Education Research: "There's nothing that we're doing at Stanford that is not shared by many universities."

By LIZ McMILLEN

WASHINGTON

Increasing productivity has become a high priority for higher education in the 1990's, if the talk at a conference here last week is any indication.

Reporter's Notebook

For financial officers, productivity can mean anything from increasing administrators' efficiency to stretching more out of tight budgets. Academic administrators, meanwhile, are concerned with improving the quality of teaching and research.

Representatives of those groups as well as analysts of education policy gathered at the National Symposium on Strategic Higher Education Finance and Management Issues in the 1990's to trade thoughts on what they all agreed was a major issue: how higher education can do what it does, better and more efficiently.

"Getting more bang for the buck" was a theme sounded many times here, but colleges have not yet defined what it means to be well managed, many said.

Until the 1970's, a productive institution was one that was continually expanding its enrollment and the scope of it curriculum, said James R. Mingle, executive director of the State Higher Education Executive Officers.

Now, colleges and universities are struggling to come up with new definitions of productivity, while balancing other goals such as equity, pluralism, and stability, he said.

Other officials noted a desire for change on many campuses—as well as a reluctance to stray far from the way things have always been.

"There's a feeling that 'yes, we need to do something, but do we need to do a lot?' That could be painful," said Frederick A. Rogers, vice-president for finance and treasurer at Cornell University.

"The need for dire reconsideration is not self-evident or welcome in many circumstances," he added.

The conference was sponsored by the National Association of College and University Business Officers, the Office of Educational Research and Improvement of the U.S. Department of Education, and the College Board.

■

Many institutions put a clamp on faculty growth in the 1970's, but no such limits

Continued on Following Page

PHILANTHROPY NOTES

- **McDonnell Foundation gives $4.3-million for learning projects**
- **Laurance Rockefeller awards $5-million to California institute**
- **Florida State U. gets $4-million for structural-biology program**

The James S. McDonnell Foundation has awarded a total of $4.3-million to 12 universities and a school district to improve children's learning in the classroom.

The projects will draw on research in cognitive science, which combines insights and methods from psychology, computer science, and linguistics to examine how people acquire, retain, and use information. The grants will be awarded over three years.

Grants were received by Brown, Clark, Gonzaga, Harvard, Stanford, Vanderbilt, and Yale Universities; the Universities of Rochester and Washington; the University of California at Berkeley; Washington State University; and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. The Mercer Island School District also received a grant and will collaborate with the University of Washington.

Based in St. Louis, the independent foundation was established in 1950 by James S. McDonnell, the aerospace pioneer and founder of the McDonnell Douglas Corporation who died in 1980.

■

Laurance S. Rockefeller has given $5-million to the California Institute of Integral Studies to support the graduate school's academic and administrative operations.

The gift will expand a computer system linking the institute's administrative offices, establish programs for faculty recruitment and development, and finance pay raises for employees. A portion of the gift will also create a fund to finance a new building.

The institute, which was founded in 1968 by the philosopher and scholar Haridas Chaudhuri, is an independent graduate school that attempts to integrate the intellectual and spiritual insights of Western and Eastern traditions. It offers degrees in psychology, philosophy, religion, and anthropology, among other disciplines.

A long-time supporter of the institute, Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the family of bankers, industrialists, and philanthropists. Mr. Rockefeller's gift was donated through his Fund for the Enhancement of the Human Spirit, an institute spokeswoman said.

■

The Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust has awarded a $4-million grant to Florida State University to support its program in structural biology.

The grant, to be awarded over five years, will allow Florida State's Institute of Molecular Biophysics and Structural Biology to hire 10 new faculty members. The institute's research includes studying the shape and function of molecules by using magnetic fields, electron beams, and X-rays.

The Markey Trust was established by the will of Ms. Markey, owner of Calumet Farm, a thoroughbred-breeding and racing stable in Lexington, Ky. She directed that the entire trust be distributed by 1997—15 years after her death—to non-profit organizations involved in medical research. Since the first grant in 1983, the trust has awarded approximately $320-million. —JULIE L. NICKLIN

College Endowments: a Correction

Institution	Market value June 30, 1989	Market value June 30, 1990
Columbia University	$1,408,167,000	$1,494,938,000
Dartmouth College	573,754,000	593,952,000
University of Virginia	445,566,000	487,007,000
Smith College	325,489,000	341,927,000
Williams College	291,062,000	314,679,000
Grinnell College	293,402,000	286,770,000
University of Pittsburgh	258,859,000	279,641,000
Vassar College	227,051,000	240,670,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	163,525,000	200,446,000
Purdue University	135,095,000	170,760,000
University of Alabama System	144,988,000	155,000,000
Bowdoin College	144,119,000	151,744,000
State University of New York at Buffalo and Foundation	139,538,000	149,632,000
Academy of the New Church	135,353,000	141,843,000
Loyola Marymount University	96,602,000	106,353,000
Whitman College	91,857,000	99,935,000
Bucknell University	87,496,000	98,193,000
College of William and Mary	74,236,000	87,591,000
Marquette University	71,988,000	83,085,000
College of the Holy Cross	78,232,000	81,055,000
University of Iowa Foundation	68,069,000	80,741,000
University of Vermont	71,500,000	74,924,000
Mills College	67,758,000	71,220,000
University of Colorado Foundation	59,009,000	68,475,000
Albion College	50,014,000	52,853,000
Dickinson College	42,774,000	46,492,000
Wittenberg University	39,221,000	40,418,000
Hollins College	37,878,000	40,067,000
Wentworth Institute of Technology	25,699,000	27,953,000
Old Dominion University	19,845,000	19,189,000
Hiram College	15,129,000	16,831,000
Albright College	14,448,000	15,131,000
Emporia State University Endowment Association	13,521,000	14,254,000
University of Evansville	11,746,000	12,577,000
Pittsburg State University	7,118,000	9,009,000
Saint John Fisher College	8,044,000	8,124,000
Grand Valley State University	6,565,000	7,141,000

Note: A table listing the value of 376 college endowments (The Chronicle, February 13) gave incorrect 1989 figures for these institutions.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Research Universities Report Big Increases in Royalty Earnings

Continued From Page A23

earned on a patented process for producing monoclonal antibodies. In an unusual agreement, Amgen Inc., a biotechnology company in Thousand Oaks, Cal., has prepaid $4.7-million that it expects to earn through 1997 on a license to use the process.

2 Refuse to Disclose Revenues

The University of California system said it expected its royalty income to increase to $16-million, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology said its income would jump from $7-million to $10-million this year.

The institutions in the survey are among the top 25 recipients of federal grants, according to data from the National Science Foundation. The University of Pennsylvania and the University of Wisconsin at Madison refused to disclose their revenues. Two other institutions among the 25 grant recipients are individual campuses in the University of California system, which reported their royalty revenues as part of the systemwide total. ■

Private Grants and Gifts

GEORGE I. ALDEN TRUST
370 Main Street
Worcester, Mass. 01608
Student aid. For scholarships: $100,000 challenge grant to Springfield College.

JAMES GRAHAM BROWN FOUNDATION
132 East Gray Street
Louisville, Ky. 40202
Facilities. To provide access to the handicapped in five buildings on the campus: $200,000 to Brescia College.
—For an addition to the library: $500,000 to Georgetown College (Ky.).

COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 20036
Libraries. For policy studies and implementation planning on future library resources and services: $100,000 each to Columbia U., Harvard U., the Research Triangle Universities,, and State U. of New York Center Libraries.

CAMILLE AND HENRY DREYFUS FOUNDATION
445 Park Avenue
New York 10022
Chemistry. To support junior faculty members in chemistry: $620,000 divided among Carleton College, Franklin and Marshall College, Furman U., San Jose State U., Skidmore College, Smith College, Tennessee Technological U., Trinity U. (Tex.), U. of North Carolina at Charlotte, and U. of Wisconsin at Eau Claire.

FLETCHER JONES FOUNDATION
One Wilshire Building
645 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles 90017
Computers. To purchase computer equipment: $87,500 to Fresno Pacific College.

W. M. KECK FOUNDATION
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles 90071
Health care. For an ambulatory-care center in the hospital and research institute: $3-million to U. of Southern California.

KNIGHT FOUNDATION
One Cascade Plaza
Akron, Ohio 44308
Journalism. For a professorship in journalism: over $1-million to Florida A&M U.
Liberal arts. For curriculum development: $250,000 challenge grant to Antioch College.

HENRY LUCE FOUNDATION
111 West 50th Street
New York 10020
Asian affairs. To inform Americans about Chinese culture and to provide support services for Chinese students and scholars: $300,000 to China Institute in America.
—For a new program for visiting scholars from China at small church-related colleges in North America: $300,000 to United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia.
—For the Asian Art Fellowship Program: $225,000 to Asian Cultural Council.
—To develop study-abroad programs for American undergraduates in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam: $225,000 to Council on International Educatio nal Exchange.
—For development of a union catalog of Chinese rare books, involving a consortium of 12 American libraries working closely with Peking U. Library: $175,000 to Research Libraries Group.
—For research on China's Cultural Revolution: $150,000 to Harvard U.
—For seminars, conferences, and publications on China: $135,000 to Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
Education. For a summer institute to prepare a corps of recent college graduates to teach in schools suffering from persistent teacher shortages: $150,000 to Teach for America.
Leadership. For the Foundations of Leadership program: $70,000 to Marietta College.
Theological education. For the Asian aspect of the seminary's globalization program: $270,000 to Columbia Theological Seminary (Ga.).
—For a program to train seminarians for service and for faculty development in Appalachia: $150,000 to Appalachian Ministries Educational Center (Ky.).
—For a program of faculty development in Asian and Pacific regional culture and theology: $150,000 to Graduate Theological Union (Cal.).
—For the World Religions Program: $150,000 to Interdenominational Theological Center (Ga.).
Writing. For a program on machine-assisted creative writing: $300,000 to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

JOHN M. OLIN FOUNDATION
100 Park Avenue, New York 10017
International studies. For the International Security Programs: $420,000 to Yale U.
Law. For the institutions' joint program in law and rational choice: $364,700 to California Institute of Technology and U. of Southern California.
—For programs in law and economics: $150,000 to George Mason U.

Z. SMITH REYNOLDS FOUNDATION
101 Reynolds Village
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106-5199
Leadership. For the Institute for Multicultural Education and Training: $50,000 to Lenoir-Rhyne College.
Poverty. For anti-poverty programs based at the university: $50,000 to East Carolina U.
Support. For professorships and for student aid: $500,000 to Winston-Salem State U.

SID W. RICHARDSON FOUNDATION
309 Main Street, Fort Worth 76102
Science. For science equipment: $500,000 to Texas Christian U.

SANDOZ FOUNDATION OF AMERICA
608 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020
Student aid. For scholarships: $100,000 to U. of North Carolina at Charlotte.

SOUTHWESTERN BELL FOUNDATION
One Bell Center, Room 36-P-1
St. Louis 63101
Elementary education. For the K-6 Science and Mathematics Improvement Program: $97,000 to Southeast Missouri State U.

CHARLES J. STROSACKER FOUNDATION
P.O. Box 2164
Midland, Mich. 48641-2164
Science. For equipment for programs in aquatic biology: $100,000 to Central Michigan U.

UPS FOUNDATION
Greenwich Office Park 5
Greenwich, Conn. 06836-3160
English. For educational programs in English as a second language: $67,200 to Norwalk Community College.
Minorities. For programs to encourage minority-group students to pursue careers in business and industry: $531,094 to Miami U. (Ohio).

GIFTS & BEQUESTS
Beloit College. For a professorship in the sciences: $1-million from the family of the late George W. Mead I.
California Institute of Technology. For a professorship in chemistry and chemical engineering, with a focus on energy research: $1.5-million from Warren and Katharine Schlinger.
Clemson University. For an activities center: $100,000 from Dave Milling.
DePauw University. For the women's studies program: $1-million from Janet Prindle.
Drake University. For a recreation, sports, and convocation center: $3-million from William C. Knapp.
Earlham College. For the capital campaign: $56,234 from the estate of Althea McClain Mills, $55,662 from the estate of Dorval Whitehorn Ross, and $77,289 from the estate of Juanita Throckmorton.
Illinois College. For the capital campaign: $1-million from the family of the late Harry N. Kirby.
Millsaps College. For scientific equipment: $250,000 from Ergon Inc.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. For scholarships for American Indians: $825,000 from the estate of Lucille H. Wheeler.
—For a visiting professorship in chemistry: $50,000 from Sterling Drug Inc.
Saint Andrews Presbyterian College. For scholarships: $120,000 from the estate of Betsy McNeill and $50,000 from Southern National Corporation.
University of Arkansas. For the Agricultural Development Council: $1.25-million from the estate of John Rust.
University of Indianapolis. Unrestricted bequest of $218,766 from the estates of Rollo and Mary C. Hester.
—For scholarships: $222,674 from the estates of Paul F. and Jean Hirst.
University of New Mexico. For a professorship in the honors college: $1-million from Burlington Resources Inc.
University of North Carolina at Greensboro. For programs of teacher education: $75,000 from Johanna and James Yopp.
University of Pennsylvania. For scholarships: $750,000 from CoreStates Financial Corporation.
Wichita State University. For the school of communication: $100,000 from Sullivan Higdon and Sink.

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A medical professor and the U. of Iowa are trying to deal with the aftermath of a bitter sexual-harassment suit: Page A15.

To elevate the status of teaching, Stanford U. hopes to revamp its evaluation process and offer financial incentives to top faculty: Page A15.

A watchdog committee created to monitor some 90 college-accrediting agencies is being criticized by those who say it is intrusive and others who call it ineffective: Page A21.

Stanford whitewashed its probe of misconduct charges against a researcher, claims a professor who says he has documents to prove it: Page A21.

With help from the U. of Texas's Hogg Foundation, researchers study some of today's most troubling mental-health issues: Page A29.

More colleges are trying to help students cope with drugs and alcohol. The U. of Michigan makes "substance free" housing available, while Rutgers U. offers a recovery program: Stories on Page A31.

The Persian Gulf war has left its opponents and supporters on campuses deeply divided: Page A3[illegible].

Big-time sports are out of control, the general public and college officials said in a survey: Page A35.

Racially open universities in South Africa fear that, despite plans to drop apartheid laws, costs will still bar many blacks from college: Page A37.

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EXPERIENCING SCIENCE WITH COMPUTER-CREATED 'VIRTUAL REALITIES'

© 1990 PETER MENZEL

U. of North Carolina's Russ Taylor uses a robot arm to sense simulated molecular force fields around computer-generated images of proteins. Story on Page A6.

Release of Names of Arrested Students May Violate U.S. Law

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

The Education Department has told 15 universities that they may be violating federal privacy laws—and risking the loss of department funds—by providing reporters with the names of students who have been arrested by campus police.

Advocates for tougher measures to prevent campus crime said they were furious.

"This is idiotic and absurd," said Howard K. Clery, adding: "It will allow colleges to cover up campus crime." Mr. Clery and his wife, Constance, founded Security on Campus, Inc., after their daughter was murdered at Lehigh University in 1986. The organization has publicized campus crime and pushed colleges and the federal government to combat it.

Many Institutions Agree

The Education Department's move added to the controversy over whether a 1974 law designed to protect the privacy rights of students applies to campus-crime reports. Many college officials agree with the Education Department that it does. But some, along with many journalists, say such an interpretation conflicts with state open-records laws and with other students' need to know if one of their class-

Continued on Page A26

Soviet Plan for Universities' Independence May Be Limited, Top Official Suggests

By SUSANNAH MASSEY

MOSCOW

The Soviet Union's top education official appears to have substantially narrowed the central government's definition of academic autonomy.

Asked in an interview whether steps to decentralize the administration of universities and institutes in independence-minded Soviet republics threatened government efforts to retain nationwide influence over higher education, the official, Gennady N. Yagodin, asserted:

"If a republic introduces change, it will only be small—not fundamental."

Presiding Over 'Transformation'

Mr. Yagodin, chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Public Education, expressed confidence that academic leaders in the republics still wanted his agency to oversee national standards for higher education.

Declaring that the committee continued to preside over the "transformation" of Soviet universities and institutes into a more autonomous system, he maintained that such a change did not mean that the institutions would be turning away from a collective approach.

Education ministers in all 14 Soviet republics are members of the State Committee for Public Education, the chairman said in the interview, and they are "deciding all questions together, including that of entrance examinations, which will be uniform across the country."

Soviet higher education does not need radical reform, said Mr. Yagodin.

"I don't want a revolutionary process," he said. "I want to see the transformation of education—gradual change based on the development of character, of the individual."

Conflicting Signs

Mr. Yagodin's remarks were the latest in a series of conflicting signs from the Soviet Union on how far it might go in developing a decentralized system of higher education.

Last October, when President Mikhail S. Gorbachev asked the Soviet parliament to approve a compromise plan for instituting a market-oriented economy, he also signed a decree that seemed aimed at allowing individual academic institutions to determine how much autonomy they

Continued on Page A38

Columbus Anniversary Sparks Debate on Humanities Grants

Some scholars say the National Endowment for the Humanities is running from controversy in allotting quincentenary grants: Page A5.

MARGINALIA

Flyer posted by Alpha Gamma Rho, a fraternity at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale:

"You now have the opportunity to become envolved with a national organization within the SIU-C Greek system which offers:

"■ 40,000 potential job contacts

"■ Leadership development . . .

"■ Acedemic insentive and support"

We could use a bit of both.

■

Notice at Kent State University's College of Business Administration:

"Ernst & Young will be interviewing for summer interns on February 20 for students interested in locating in Cleveland upon graduation. . . .

"The students selected to interview will be posted on my door Monday afternoon."

Tacked? Nailed? Taped?

■

Headline on a news release from the University of Minnesota:

U OF M ART EXHIBIT CELEBRATES FORMER HEADHUNTING CULTURE

Let's hear it for headhunting!

■

Letter to the editor of *The Johns Hopkins Magazine:*

"You run a good magazine with many interesting articles. However, I frequently don't have time to read them. I never missed the Alumni Notes. They gave me obituaries and other news that I was glad to hear about. Let's have them back and try to increase them."

Call in those headhunters.

■

From *Le Provocateur*, the student newspaper at Assumption College in Massachusetts:

"This edition of Senior Spotlight features Paul Collins from the Men's Basketball Team. Paul was the obvious choice because he is the only senior on the team and his story is definitely an interesting one. . . .

"Tryouts the first two years were difficult since the team had already been conditioning for two months and Paul realized he wasn't prepared. But this year he was prepared.

" 'Coach Renkens told me that in September, when the team was in training, they were expected to run the mile in 5.30 seconds.' Paul took first place in the team race completing the mile in 5.11 seconds. Paul set the tone that day. . . ."

Whoosh?

■

From the Doane College *Owl:*

"Wonderful as dorm life seems to underclassmen, many Doane College students have grown tired of on-campus living by their senior year. . . . However, most seniors are required to love on campus because of Doane's residential policy."

Somebody has to do it. —C.G.

In Brief

Medical Schools Project Increase in Applicants

WASHINGTON—The number of students applying to medical school is expected to increase for the third consecutive year.

The Association of American Medical Colleges is projecting an increase of 15 per cent over the number of applicants last year. More than 33,600 students are expected to apply for 16,000 spots at 126 accredited medical schools by next fall.

The increase still falls well short of the peak year, 1974, when more than 42,000 applied. The number of applicants fell in the 1980's, bottoming out in 1989.

Officials of the medical-colleges association attribute this year's increase to students' anxiety about finding jobs and to aggressive recruiting by medical schools. In addition, officials say students seem more interested in working in the health professions. Applications also are up for social-work programs and nursing schools.

Cal. State at Fresno Shuts Down Fraternity

FRESNO, CAL.—A fraternity at the California State University here has been ordered to shut down its house, and its charter has been suspended, over an incident in January that officials suspect may have involved hazing of fraternity pledges.

"Extremely inappropriate behavior" at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon house is still under investigation by university officials. Further disciplinary action, including possibly barring the fraternity from the campus, may be taken, said William Corcoran, the university's dean of student affairs.

Physical or mental punishment of fraternity or sorority pledges is a violation of California law as well as of student-conduct rules at the university.

ICE STORM SHUTS DOWN COLLEGES IN UPSTATE NEW YORK

JAMES MONTANUS, © UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER

The worst ice storm in decades knocked out electricity and tore down trees in upstate New York and forced colleges here to close last week.

St. John Fisher College and the University of Rochester closed, and Nazareth College of Rochester, among the hardest hit, shut down for the entire week. The State University of New York College at Geneseo and other colleges used emergency generators to heat dormitories.

Many of the campuses, including the University of Rochester (*above*), reported extensive damage to trees split or bent by the weight of the ice. Officials at Rochester put the university's loss at $1-million. "The campus will never look the same," a spokesman said.

Some campuses, including Monroe Community College, provided shelter for citizens who had no electricity. Gov. Mario M. Cuomo declared a state of emergency in the region. —JULIE L. NICKLIN

Board Fires President Who Assaulted Chairman

CLEVELAND—An interim president has been named to head Cuyahoga Community College after the Board of Trustees voted 5 to 2 to fire the institution's president this month.

Nolen M. Ellison, president of the college since 1974, was fired soon after allegations that he had struck Owen L. Heggs, the chairman of the board, in a closed-door meeting of the trustees last month.

A resolution approved by the board attributed Mr. Ellison's dismissal to his assault of Mr. Heggs. Mr. Ellison obtained a court order that prevented Mr. Heggs from voting on the dismissal.

Mr. Ellison has sued the board, charging that Mr. Heggs had provoked him and accusing the trustees of harassing him.

Mr. Ellison's contract with the college would have expired in

Howard U. to Raise Admissions Standards and Close Some Departments

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

WASHINGTON

The president of Howard University last week announced a series of changes ranging from raising admissions standards to closing some academic departments in an effort to help position the institution as a major research university.

Among the changes, which were recommended by President Franklyn G. Jenifer and approved by the university's Board of Trustees, were the closing of the School of Human Ecology, and the elimination of the departments of geology and geography and undergraduate programs in teacher education, social work, pharmacy, and astrophysics.

"We can't be everything to everyone," Mr. Jenifer said in an interview. "We are going to stress enhanced quality over quantity."

The changes come at a time when Howard is facing increasing criticism from Congress because of what lawmakers say are high salaries paid to its administrators. Howard gets 65 per cent of its operating budget from the federal government. Critics also charge that Howard has relied on its reputation for too long and is losing students to other traditionally black institutions.

Concern About Elitism

Many of the changes put forth by Mr. Jenifer were originally proposed last November by a commission he had appointed. The panel's report outraged some on the campus by recommending that the minimum required Scholastic Aptitude Test combined score be raised to 1,000, out of a possible 1,600. Howard's students averaged 880 on the S.A.T. Students and faculty members said they were concerned that the university would become elitist and abandon its commitment to the education of blacks.

Instead of taking the commission's recommendations on the S.A.T. scores, Mr. Jenifer said the university would rely for admissions decisions on a tougher set of standards he called the Howard University Index. The index would measure students' abilities by looking at their high-school grades, class rank, and S.A.T. scores.

JOSE R. LOPEZ, THE NEW YORK TIMES

Franklyn G. Jenifer: "We can't be everything to everyone. We are going to stress enhanced quality over quantity."

Under the president's plan, each of the university's 18 schools and colleges would have to show that they had recruited students with higher index scores than the year before.

The president rejected his commission's recommendation that the institution offer early retirement to the entire tenured staff of its medical school. Mr. Jenifer said he would like to see the medical college's staff members strengthen their research efforts.

Mr. Jenifer also plans to create three new institutes—entrepreneurial studies in the School of Business, Islamic studies in the School of Divinity, and health-policy research in the Health Affairs division.

Most of the changes will take effect this fall. Students finishing studies in programs slated for elimination will be able to complete their degrees. ■

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Athletics

Sidelines

A legal battle over the status of an Oklahoma State University wrestler is raising issues of fairness in the treatment of learning-disabled students.

Last month an Oklahoma judge ordered the university to reinstate Pat Smith, a defending national champion in his weight class. The judge said the university, which had ruled Mr. Smith ineligible at the start of this semester because of his poor grades, had failed to place him in a program for disabled students even though one of its officials had recognized his disability.

The special program, known as Disabled Student Services, would have given Mr. Smith extra time to complete assignments and other academic assistance.

Oklahoma State argues that it should not be obliged to find and identify students as learning disabled; rather, it says, such students should be required to identify themselves.

At a hearing in the case, Mr. Smith's father, who had filed the lawsuit, testified that he had known since Mr. Smith was a boy that he had learning problems, but had kept that fact from him to protect him.

Meanwhile, another Oklahoma judge refused last week to restore the eligibility of Mitch Simons, an Oklahoma State baseball player. The university had barred him from playing in his senior year, citing a National Collegiate Athletic Association rule that makes ineligible any player who negotiates a contract with a professional team. Mr. Simons argued that he had not signed a contract with the Kansas City Royals.

■

Princeton University has been forced to forfeit a number of track meets in which a 31-year-old masquerading as a 20-year-old student competed.

The Utah police arrested James Arthur Hogue late last month on a warrant for breaking parole there, ending a two-year spree in which he had earned admission to Princeton and passed himself off as a self-educated ranch hand named Alexi Indris-Santana.

Mr. Hogue, who police say had assumed a false identity on at least one other occasion, at a high school in Palo Alto, Cal., had impressed Princeton admissions officials with the standardized-test scores he reported and newspaper clippings about his success in track meets.

Princeton officials told *The New York Times* that Mr. Hogue had submitted a reading list as evidence of his qualifications, which they called "very impressive."

The university's track coach told *The Times* he thought Mr. Hogue could have developed into one of the finest track stars in its history.

But when he was recognized during a three-way meet against Harvard and Yale Universities by someone who had known him at the Palo Alto high school, Mr. Hogue's tale began to unravel, and Princeton officials were left red-faced at having been duped.

Big Sports Programs Are Out of Control, Most Say in Survey

Poll suggests strong support for academic, fiscal reforms

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

WASHINGTON

Most Americans and many higher-education officials believe big-time college sports are out of control and emphasized more than academics at many colleges, a new survey shows.

The survey, by Louis Harris and Associates, suggests strong support for tighter academic and fiscal control over sports programs.

The survey, which was conducted for the Knight Foundation Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, asked a wide range of college officials and others for their views on the state of college sports and what should be done about it. College presidents and professors, coaches and sports officials, boosters, and state and federal lawmakers were among those polled, along with a cross-section of the American public.

The Knight panel, which is set to release its plan for college-sports reform next week, commissioned the survey to gauge how receptive college officials and the general public might be to the changes.

Room for Optimism

"We hope it will tell us what the climate is for reform, where support will be found, and where resistance will be encountered," said Christopher B. (Kit) Morris, staff director of the Knight panel.

In describing the results of his survey, Mr. Harris, who called himself a "hopelessly hooked sports fan," said the findings offered room for optimism, but only if college officials, especially presidents, display more courage than they have shown in the past.

"There's a window open now which will not be open very long," he said. "If the presidents move in now, it is possible, for the first and maybe last time in our lives, that reform can take place."

The poll's results suggested that while all groups surveyed believed that sports could influence athletes and spectators positively, most thought the current conduct of college sports falls short of that goal.

Too Much Emphasis

Seventy-five per cent of the 1,255 adults surveyed in the general public said college sports were out of control, as did 68 per cent of college trustees, 59 per cent of the 75 members of Congress polled, and 81 per cent of faculty members.

A majority of every group questioned said they believed that rules violations in sports had undermined the integrity of colleges and universities, and in all groups except coaches, athletics directors, boosters, and athletes, a majority said sports received too much emphasis at colleges with big-time programs.

All higher-education groups—including presidents, trustees, faculty members, and sports editors of student newspapers—

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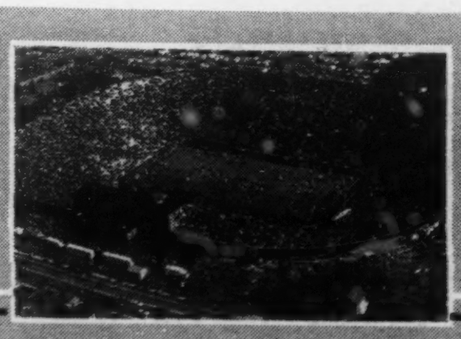


What People Think of Intercollegiate Sports

Intercollegiate athletics have got out of control.

% Who Agree
Presidents 48%
Trustees 68%
Athletics directors 36%
Senior women's-sports administrators 44%
Coaches 33%
Conference commissioners 27%
Faculty athletics representatives 47%
Faculty members 81%
Alumni leaders 72%
Booster-club leaders 20%
Student sports editors 50%
Athletes 40%
Members of Congress 59%
State legislators 56%
Public 75%

Serious rules violations by leading college athletics departments have undermined the traditional role of universities as places where young people learn ethics and integrity.

% Who Agree
Presidents 76%
Trustees 75%
Athletics directors 69%
Senior women's-sports administrators 80%
Coaches 63%
Conference commissioners 64%
Faculty athletics representatives 69%
Faculty members 85%
Alumni leaders 82%
Booster-club leaders 56%
Student sports editors 78%
Athletes 76%
Members of Congress 79%
State legislators 80%
Public 83%

In too many universities with big-time athletics programs the academic mission has not been given proper priority over the athletics program.

% Who Agree
Presidents 70%
Trustees 76%
Athletics directors 53%
Senior women's-sports administrators 68%
Coaches 43%
Conference commissioners 64%
Faculty athletics representatives 75%
Faculty members 87%
Alumni leaders 70%
Booster-club leaders 48%
Student sports editors 78%
Athletes 60%
Members of Congress 86%
State legislators 76%
Public 75%

Students who play intercollegiate sports should graduate in the same proportion as the rest of the student body, and their academic performance should be measured by the same criteria that are applied to other students.

% Who Agree
Presidents 96%
Trustees 91%
Athletics directors 93%
Senior women's-sports administrators 92%
Coaches 82%
Conference commissioners 88%
Faculty athletics representatives 96%
Faculty members 92%
Alumni leaders 86%
Booster-club leaders 92%
Student sports editors 74%
Athletes 65%
Members of Congress 84%
State legislators 91%
Public 93%

Female coaches and administrators get paid less than their male counterparts in exactly the same jobs because there is real discrimination against women in intercollegiate athletics.*

% Who Agree
Presidents 32%
Trustees 55%
Athletics directors 20%
Senior women's-sports administrators 80%
Coaches 17%
Conference commissioners 24%
Faculty athletics representatives 47%
Faculty members 67%
Alumni leaders 56%
Booster-club leaders 24%
Student sports editors 60%
Athletes 66%
Members of Congress 63%
State legislators 61%

Proposition 48, which bars from competition for a year freshmen who do not meet minimum academic requirements, is a good rule.*

% Who Agree
Presidents 91%
Trustees 88%
Athletics directors 83%
Senior women's-sports administrators 84%
Coaches 54%
Conference commissioners 85%
Faculty athletics representatives 93%
Faculty members 87%
Alumni leaders 90%
Booster-club leaders 72%
Student sports editors 66%
Athletes 77%
Members of Congress 84%
State legislators 81%

* Question not asked of general public.

Based on a survey by Louis Harris and Associates of 75 college presidents, 75 trustees, 75 athletics directors, 25 senior women's-sports administrators, 76 coaches, 33 conference commissioners, 81 faculty athletics representatives, 75 faculty members, 50 alumni leaders, 25 booster-club leaders, 50 student sports editors, 152 athletes, 76 members of Congress, 75 state legislators, and 1,255 members of the general public.

KEEP PROFESSORS INFORMED

From NYU's Oliva, 10 Commandments of Presidential Behavior on Athletics

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

The sentiment has been voiced over and over in recent years: College presidents must take control of their sports programs.

But L. Jay Oliva, president-elect of New York University and its chancellor since 1983, believes that plea alone won't do much good.

"Everybody's agreed that the C.E.O.'s need to do their thing," he says. "But what does that mean? How can that be accomplished?"

Mr. Oliva, who has written widely about athletics issues, has confronted those questions in a paper prepared for the Knight Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics, which will release its long-awaited report on college-sports reform next week. Throughout its deliberations, the panel has emphasized as one of its central theses the need for presidential control over athletics.

Can Apply to All Levels

For his paper, Mr. Oliva prepared what he calls "The Ten Commandments of Presidential Behavior on Athletics."

While he recognizes that many of the problems in college sports are most acute in the intercollegiate big-time, Mr. Oliva believes the guidelines he suggests can apply to presidents at all levels, including the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division III, where his own institution competes.

His commandments:

(1) The chief executive officer and the chief academic officer must become seriously knowledgeable about intercollegiate sports.

"It's always been respectable in the academic world to be knowledgeable about real estate and overhead rates and tenure ratios, but it has always seemed to be déclassé to be knowledgeable and informed about athletics," Mr. Oliva says.

"But if you don't know what's going on, you're at the mercy of the folks who have responsibility in those areas, the coaches and the A.D.'s. You have to know what they're up to." "A.D.'s" is short for athletic directors.

(2) Presidents accepting positions at major institutions should require that the governing board give them total authority over the athletics program.

A president will never be able to demand that kind of complete control unless he or she does so before taking the job, Mr. Oliva says.

"Any sensible candidate makes inquiries about the endowment, the status of the faculty, accreditations," he says. "Add to the list: Who runs the athletic program around here? If the answer is wrong, propose a specific remedy. Sometimes you'll have to say, 'I'm not taking it.' "

(3) Once the principle is acknowledged, don't yield on it, and be prepared to leave.

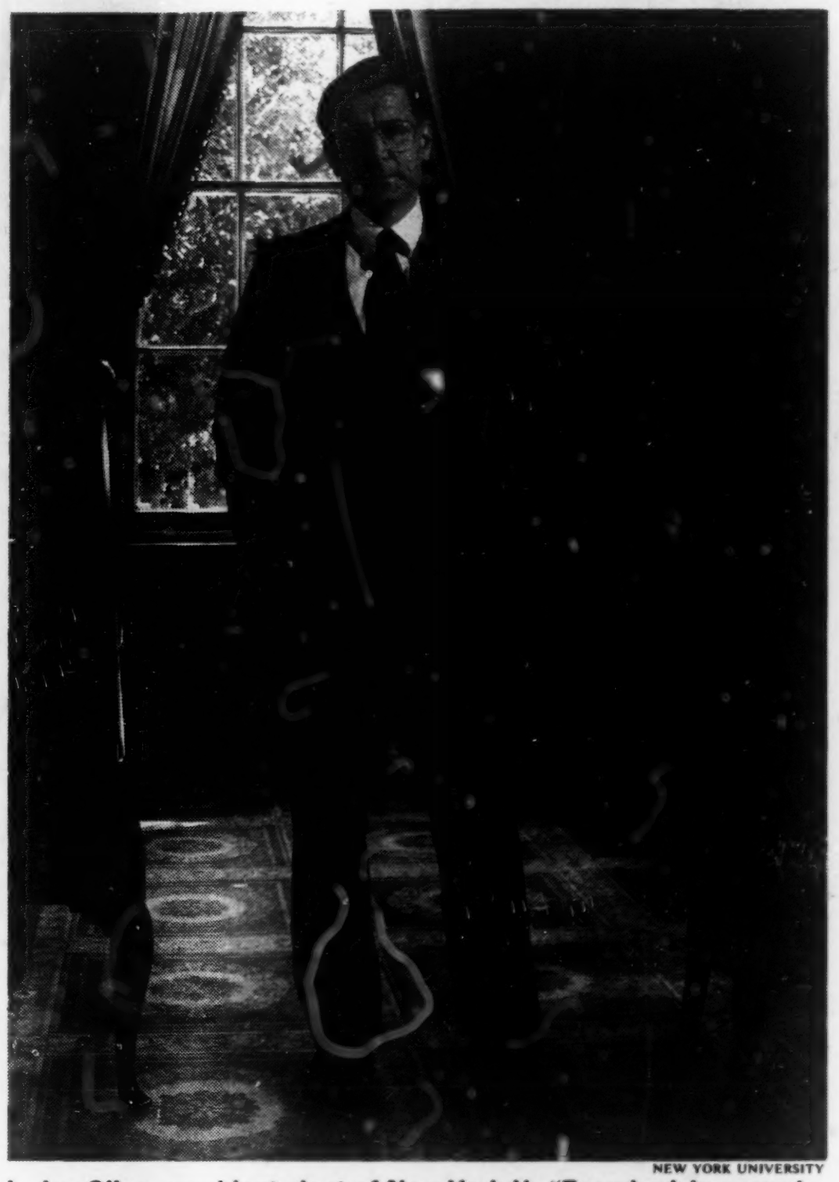
This one pretty much speaks for itself, Mr. Oliva says, although he acknowledges that it's hard to muster the courage to take such a stand.

But he insists that "in today's climate," quitting over a sports program gone wrong "will be a merit badge and a major item in the résumé."

(4) Insist on a special committee of academics who will help the president review key elements of policy for the athletics program.

Keep faculty members informed about what's going on in the program, and you'll be less likely to lose their support when you need it most, Mr. Oliva says.

"The president should chair the committee, share with it, and use it as a lever to get the institution to do the right thing," he says.



NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

L. Jay Oliva, president-elect of New York U.: "Everybody's agreed that the C.E.O.'s need to do their thing. But what does that mean?"

(5) Insist on a special committee of the board of trustees.

Mr. Oliva says he does not want the trustees to get overly involved in making sports policy. What this committee should do, he says, "is make sure the trustees don't get their nose into this stuff, and to make sure the president does."

(6) The president must be willing to set the institutional tone and policy on every possible occasion.

"You must be the spokesperson for what's right and appropriate to do," says Mr. Oliva. "Talk at tough places, alumni meetings, board meetings, convocations, faculty meetings, and describe very, very accurately what shape you believe the athletic program is in, and what it ought to be."

(7) The president must defend the coach.

"When alumni, students, journalists, legislators, and even trustees become critical of the coach for the wrong reasons," Mr. Oliva says, "it is the role of the president to protect the coach."

"If the coach is operating within the system, and the team's skills are limited only by you and your plans and expectations, tell the community that. Tell them, 'I won't let him bring in people who can't read and write. Get off his back.' "

(8) The president should insist on accreditation of his or her own athletics program.

Mr. Oliva believes the regional accrediting associations have surrendered their role in overseeing sports programs. He bemoans that, and argues that a president sometimes "needs the validation of people who are respected outside the institution to do the right things."

(9) The president should be prepared to alter the schedules of competition if it is clear that the school is being obliged to participate against institutions that are not honoring appropriate standards in athletics.

Says Mr. Oliva: "I'm so sick of listening to people tell me, 'I can't do that, we have to play on a level playing field.' "

"No. The college should set its own playing field, and then play with others who play on the same field. Leave the league if you have to. Don't decide you have to lower your playing field all the time."

(10) It is O.K. to be a fan, maybe even a good thing.

"Your ability to explain how athletics relates to education gives you a cachet you wouldn't have otherwise," says Mr. Oliva, who considers himself an avid fan of N.Y.U.'s sports teams.

"If you have a reputation for being against athletics, and you do something viewed as anti-sports, people can say: 'You don't like athletics, that's why you're doing X.' With me, they have to say: 'You like athletics, but why are you doing X?' And the answer you can give is: 'Precisely for that reason.' " ■

Big Sports Programs Are Out of Control, Most Say in Survey

Continued From Preceding Page

said the problems were much worse elsewhere than on their own campuses.

Almost every constituent group within colleges and universities came in for some blame for the problems.

Faculty Role Questioned

Most groups surveyed said that presidents were tempted to make compromises about athletics to please prominent supporters. Faculty athletics representatives were seen, especially by their professorial peers, as failing to represent the educational interests of the university. Fifty-one per cent of all professors questioned rated their own effectiveness in controlling athletics excesses as "poor," and the National Collegiate Athletic Association was viewed as only mildly effective in limiting abuses in sports.

Despite the general agreement about the seriousness of the sports problems, much less consensus was evident in how to solve them.

While a majority in most of the groups believed the colleges could solve the problems themselves, the public disagreed: 60 per cent said state or federal legislation would be necessary to bring college sports under control.

The survey also asked the groups to voice their opinions on a range of solutions that have been proposed by reformers and are likely to be offered by the Knight Commission in its report next week.

- Most presidents and a majority of trustees favored reconstituting the National Collegiate Athletic Association's governing council to give presidents a majority of the seats. Athletics directors, women's-sports administrators, conference commissioners, and faculty athletics representatives—who now fill those seats—opposed such a change.
- All groups overwhelmingly agreed that athletes should be required to meet the same admissions standards as all other students, and to graduate at the same rate as other students. Proposition 48, the N.C.A.A.'s academic standards for freshmen, won support from all groups as a "good rule."
- All groups strongly backed a requirement for an annual audit of the academic and fiscal performance of each athletics program.
- At least half of the respondents in all groups except coaches (19 per cent), the public (44 per cent), and student sports editors (26 per cent) favored having all outside income for coaches channeled through the university, and letting each institution decide how much of it the coach should receive. ■

New Nebraska Law Bans Limits on Aid to Athletes

LINCOLN, NEB.

A new Nebraska law prohibits athletic governing bodies from limiting the amount of financial aid that athletes at the state's colleges may get from sources other than their athletic scholarships.

Gov. Ben Nelson signed into law a bill that would allow financially needy athletes on sports scholarships to receive any other federal or state aid for which they qualify.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's rules allow colleges to give an athlete up to $600 less in athletic-scholarship money if the player qualifies for the full Pell Grant, for example.

The bill was proposed by State Sen. Ernie Chambers, a longtime advocate of the rights of college athletes. In the past he has offered other bills proposing that athletes be paid, none of which have become law.

In signing the bill, Governor Nelson said it was clear that representatives of "the people of Nebraska want to send a clear message on behalf of students to the N.C.A.A."

He added: "I have joined them in the fervent hope that this voluntary national organization will do the right thing and allow both needy and academically talented young Americans to draw all the student aid for which they qualify." —DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

People in Athletics

Patti S. Helton, chair of the department of health and physical education and women's volleyball coach at Eastern Mennonite College and Seminary, also to co-director of athletics.

Roger E. Mast, interim director of athletics and boys' soccer coach at Eastern Mennonite High School (Va.), to co-director of athletics at Eastern Mennonite College and Seminary.

Raymond Williams, athletics director at Clark Atlanta U., has resigned.